(b) It is difficult to estimate the exact requirement of pulses over a period of time as the demand would depend on various factors such as level of production, availability of other substitutes, incomes, population and food habits, etc. However, according to the working Group Report on Demand and Supply Projections of Agriculture Commodities and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics for the formulation of Ninth Five Year Plan on the production requirement of pulses for 2001-02 works out to 19.50 million tonnes based on GDP growth rate of 7% and 17.20 million tonnes based on the normative requirement as recommended by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. The most likely supply projection of pulses for 2001-02 has been indicated as 17.50 million tonnes.

(c) For increasing the production of pulses in the country, a Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) is being implemented in 26 states/UTs. Through this, scheme, emphasis is being given on increasing the productivity levels of pulses by propogating the adoption of improved production technology and also the area expansion by intercropping and sequence cropping.

कृषि उत्पादों पर रासायनिक उर्वरकों का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

1871. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री मूलचन्द मीणा:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने कृषि उत्पादन पर रासायनिक उर्वरकों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने इस संबंध में कोई सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार भूमिगत जल तथा पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु किसी परामर्शदात्री निकाय का गठन करने का विचार रखती है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० एस० वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विभिन्न फसलों पर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के संस्थानों, राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा किसानों के खेत में किए गए कई परीक्षणों से यह स्पष्ट रूप से मालूम हुआ है कि उर्वरकों के संतुलित उपयोग से मृदा तथा फसल पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। तथापि यदि सभी पोषक तत्वों के संतुलन का बिना ध्यान रखे उर्वरक का लगातार उपयोग किया जाए तो मृदा तथा फसल पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव देखा जा सकता है जो मृदा और फसल की स्थितियों पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) देश के विभिन्न कृषि परिस्थितिकी क्षेत्रों में फसल उत्पादन के लिए एक मुश्त क्रियाएं राज्य प्रायोजित प्रायोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद से सहायता प्राप्त प्रायोजनाओं से प्राप्त अनुसंधान परिणामों पर आधारित होती हैं। इन एक मुश्त क्रियाओं के जरिए, किसानों के लिए विभिन्न मृदाओं तथा फसलों हेतु उर्वरको की उपयुक्त मात्राओं की सिफारिश की जाती है।

(ङ) जी, नहीं। चूंकि हमने कृषि क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों का कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पाया है, इसलिए इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(च) लागू नहीं होता।

Benefits meant for Indian farmers go to Bangladesh

1872. DR. D. VENKATESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "benefits meant for Indian farmers go to Bangladesh" appeared in the Indian Express, dated 15th May, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) remedial steps proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Railway have informed that normally no separate classification is prescribed for movement of commodities, including Single Super Phosphate, for export. The traffic in Single Super Phosphate booked to Bangladesh was charged at the prescribed tariff and Railways have not suffered any loss on this account. This issue has also been examined by the Commercial Committee of Interchange (CCI) consisting of all the Chief Commercial Managers of Zonal Railways who have stated that no separate classification for export traffic of this commodity needs to be prescribed. Regarding movement of rice consignments sponsored by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) not utilised for the Public Distribution System, Railways have stated that action has been taken to raise undercharges and realise the same.

Scheme for Soil Conservation and Shifting Cultivation in North-East

1873. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken up by Government to provide the seven agriculture input at the door steps of farmers to ensure their agricultural productions;

(b) what new measures are to be taken up during the Ninth Plan for soil conservation/shifting cultivation control schemes in the North-East Region; and

(c) the amount of funds to be released on State-wise basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) A list of important schemes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture for improving the availability of essential inputs for the farmers is enclosed as Statement. (see *below*)

(b) and (c) The new measures during the Ninth Plan for Soil Conservation/ Shifting Cultivation Control Schemes in the North-East Region have not been finalised.

Statement

List of important Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture for improving the availability of essential inputs.

Sl. No. *Name of Schemes*

EXTENSION

1. Strengthening of Agril. Extension Training in the Country.
2. Production of Agricultural Films (Film Unit)
3. Extension through Voluntary Organisation.
4. Training of Women in Agriculture

SEEDS

5. National and Technical Assistance and Investment for Seed.
6. National Seed Training Centres.
7. Transport Subsidy on Seeds to National Seeds Corporation/S.F.C.I.
8. Secretariat support to Central Seed Certification Board.
9. Streamlining Certified Seeds Production of Improved Identified crops.
10. National Programme for varietal Development.
11. Integrated Seed Development Programme.

FERTILIZER

12. National Project and Technology Mission on Development and use of Bio-Fertilisers.
13. Central Fertilizers Quality Control and Training Institute and Regional Laboratories.
14. Data Processing on Computer
15. Balanced Use of Fertilisers.
16. Modernisation of Soil Testing Services.